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United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby transmits to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2010 to July 2011 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2011 and 2012.

The report was considered and approved for submission to the General Assembly by the Board of Trustees of the Institute at the fifty-fifth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 29 June to 1 July 2011. The Board of Trustees has taken into account the unfavourable financial environment currently faced by the Institute and stressed the need for expanded voluntary contributions by Member States to support the important work of the Institute.

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Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute for the period from August 2010 to July 2011 and the proposed programme of work and budget for 2011-2012

Summary

The present report covers the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) from August 2010 to July 2011. The report was considered by the Board of Trustees at the fifty-fifth session of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, held from 29 June to 1 July 2011. It was prepared in compliance with the 1984 General Assembly decision requesting the Director of UNIDIR to report annually on the Institute's activities. The report highlights the programmatic achievements of this period as well as the reform efforts implemented.

With UNIDIR celebrating its thirtieth anniversary in 2010, the Institute has embarked upon institutional reform with the objectives of strengthening its capacity to fulfil its mandate and reinvigorating its resource mobilization strategy. As such, the Institute's programme of work has been restructured into five categories: weapons of mass destruction, weapons of societal disruption, security and society, emerging threats and improving processes and creating synergies.

A subvention from the regular budget is the guarantee of the independence of UNIDIR as an autonomous United Nations institute. By its resolutions 60/89 and 65/87, the General Assembly recommended that the Secretary-General implement the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Trustees of the Institute, that most core staff costs be funded from the regular budget within existing resources. The Director notes that in recent history the subvention has fallen far short of these costs. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General its recommendation that a subvention be provided from the regular budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (cost-adjusted) while conveying its regret that the subvention could not be increased in the 2012-2013 biennium. At the same time, the Board recommends that efforts continue to be pursued to increase the subvention.

The Director also reports on the status of voluntary funds received from Governments and philanthropic foundations, which cover the vast majority of the Institute's budget and finance all of its operational activities. As voluntary funds have in the past come from only a handful of Member States, UNIDIR has been actively seeking to expand its donor base as part of its resource mobilization strategy. At the same time, owing to the global financial crisis, the Institute continues to see erosion in contributions to its core functions, a trend that is of concern as it threatens to undermine the Institute's financial viability.

The value of UNIDIR to the international community is based on its status as an autonomous institution within the United Nations system, and this independence remains critical to the Institute's ability to effectively fulfil its mandate to serve all States Members of the United Nations.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report covers the activities of UNIDIR from August 2010 to July 2011 and the proposed programme of work and estimated budget for 2011-2012. Of particular importance, 2010 marked the thirtieth anniversary of the Institute. The General Assembly marked the occasion and acknowledged the value of the Institute through resolution 65/87, adopted by consensus on 8 December 2010.

2. For more than a decade, UNIDIR has been at the forefront of efforts to create holistic approaches to disarmament, peace and security, focusing on human security, bridge-building and raising awareness about the need for cross-stakeholder cooperation and buy-in. For example, in the late 1990s, UNIDIR became one of the path-breaking research organizations linking disarmament to human security and development — an approach considered mainstream today. This highlights the Institute's unique role as, simultaneously, a trusted component of the United Nations system and its disarmament machinery, an independent source of information and analysis and an agent of change.

3. As threats have multiplied and the need for more creative methods for addressing them has grown, UNIDIR has increasingly been requested to provide the international community with ideas for resolving security problems, ground-breaking research products, educational activities and services for the diplomatic community. Yet, the global financial crisis has limited contributions from Governments and stretched private sources of funding for disarmament-related action, leading to a seriously degraded fund-raising environment for voluntarily funded organizations such as UNIDIR.

4. To address these circumstances, UNIDIR continues its efforts to restructure its programme of work in keeping with its mandate, to strengthen institutional processes related to project development and results-based budgeting, to implement a new resource mobilization strategy, and to establish relationships with partner organizations within the United Nations system and in academia and civil society. But without sustained support from Member States, the Institute's capacity to maintain its level of support to the United Nations community will be degraded.

A. Vision statement

5. The Institute's driving vision is that of a world in which human security is ensured, where peace prevails over conflict, weapons of mass destruction are eliminated, conventional arms proliferation is avoided, and reduced military spending accompanies global development and prosperity as envisioned in Article 26 of the United Nations Charter. UNIDIR thus seeks to serve as an agent of progressive change towards those goals.

B. Mission statement

6. The mission of the Institute, an autonomous research institute within the United Nations, is to assist the international community in finding and implementing solutions to disarmament and security challenges. Through its research and educational efforts, UNIDIR seeks to forward arms control and disarmament, contribute to conflict prevention and promote the development of a

peaceful and prosperous world. UNIDIR strives to anticipate new security challenges and threats and to elaborate possible methods to address them before they become critical. Finally, UNIDIR serves as a bridge — among United Nations disarmament, security and development organizations and between the United Nations system and the broader security community — to create the necessary synergies to address and mitigate the effects of insecurity at the international, regional and local levels.

II. Management and staffing

7. During the period covered by the present report, the work of UNIDIR was carried out by a staff of 20: 2 directing staff, 3 support staff, 5 substantive programme core staff and 10 project research staff. The Institute also has three Senior Resident Fellows.

8. To give the Institute flexibility to tackle new research areas, researchers are recruited to work on a specific project or outside experts are commissioned. This permits the Institute to draw on a wide variety of backgrounds and disciplines and encourages cooperation with other institutions, experts and scholars. During the reporting period, nine such experts were retained.

III. Programme of work

9. The Institute's work is divided into five thematic areas of action: weapons of mass destruction, weapons of societal disruption, security and society, emerging threats and improving processes and creating synergies. This structure allows UNIDIR to ensure that it is fulfilling its mandate to address a wide range of security issues, provides "entry points" for users of the Institute's research and helps donors to focus on areas of interest.

A. Weapons of mass destruction

10. Nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation remain unachieved goals, more than 40 years after the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Despite the global abhorrence of chemical and biological weapons — as witnessed by the Chemical Weapons Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention — some continue to pursue these weapons. The Institute's mandate places a high priority on work aimed at the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. In the period under review the Institute has striven to support progress towards that goal through the projects outlined below.

1. Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle

11. This three-year project, launched in 2008, aims to forward the debate about the potential disarmament and non-proliferation benefits that could result from multilateral nuclear fuel cycle regimes. The project produced three publications in its first two years. The remaining publications, now in production, will examine practical steps undertaken to implement two existing multilateral mechanisms and possible regional multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle in South and East

Asia, and will conclude with an assessment of the future of multilateral nuclear fuel cycle regimes in light of the developments stemming from the case of Fukushima. In addition to the project's annual seminar hosted in Geneva in March 2011, there will be a concluding event in New York in October 2011.

2. International cooperation mechanisms on nuclear security

12. UNIDIR continues to support international efforts aimed at strengthening nuclear security, which has become one of the top issues on the international security agenda over the past two decades. In 2011, UNIDIR has been promoting its research on this topic with a new project entitled "International cooperation mechanisms on nuclear security". The project seeks to achieve a better understanding among diplomats of the nuclear security agenda, the progress that has been made so far, the scope of the ongoing efforts and the technical and institutional challenges of addressing nuclear security issues.

3. Promoting implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

13. To promote the Treaty's objective of de-alerting and devaluing nuclear weapons in doctrine as a next step in nuclear disarmament, UNIDIR will be developing the project "De-alerting: next step for US-Russian nuclear disarmament?" in 2011.

14. In 2011 and 2012, UNIDIR is implementing, in cooperation with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and Reaching Critical Will, the project "Promoting implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan" to provide stakeholders with opportunities to express their views and seek common solutions regarding the 64 actions agreed at the 2010 Review Conference.

4. Tactical nuclear weapons

15. To advance nuclear arms control efforts, UNIDIR organized, in partnership with the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy of the University of Hamburg, the seminar entitled "Russia's tactical nuclear weapons: posture, politics and arms control", held in February 2011 in Geneva.

5. *Disarmament Forum*

16. Issue No. 4, 2010, of *Disarmament Forum* considered the question of civil society and nuclear abolition, discussed how the objective of nuclear disarmament could again motivate the public as it has in the past, and looked at what lessons could be drawn from more recent and successful civil society movements.

17. Issue No. 1, 2011, reflected on past and current activities to strengthen the regime of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Representatives from States parties, the Implementation Support Unit, academia and the private sector voiced their views on what could or should be done to further strengthen the regime.

18. Issue No. 2, 2011, focused on nuclear-weapon-free zones and examined the positive contributions to regional and global security, developments in Africa following the entry into force of its nuclear-weapon-free zone, the prospect of an Arctic nuclear-weapon-free zone and the potential for a zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East.

6. Future prospects

19. For 2011-2012, UNIDIR is considering ways to promote implementation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty action plan agreed to at the 2010 Review Conference. In order to better involve developing countries in nuclear disarmament issues, UNIDIR intends to develop projects relating to Africa and nuclear-weapon-free zones.

B. Weapons of societal disruption

20. The human suffering caused by conventional weapons and warfare is horrific and remains a matter of deep concern to the international community. Conventional weapons use in conflict zones has an immediate impact on local societies. In particular, illicit trafficking in conventional weapons — as recognized by the Programme of Action on Small Arms — has led to severe societal disruption and ineffective governance. UNIDIR has long been at the forefront in aiding United Nations efforts to combat illicit trafficking and supporting initiatives linking armed violence and development, such as the Geneva Declaration and efforts to attain the Millennium Development Goals. Projects for the reporting period include the following.

1. Supporting negotiation of the arms trade treaty

21. Between July 2010 and July 2012, UNIDIR is implementing a project for the European Union to support the arms trade treaty process. The project consists of seven regional seminars, together with other activities.

22. The objectives of the project are to support the preparatory process leading up to the United Nations Conference on the Arms Trade Treaty, ensuring that the process is as inclusive as possible and allows for concrete recommendations to be made on the elements of the future treaty, and to support Member States in developing and improving national and regional expertise to implement effective arms transfer controls so that the future treaty, once in force, can be as effective as possible.

23. UNIDIR also continues to support the process by organizing stand-alone activities. In December 2010, in the framework of a project funded by Finland entitled "An arms trade treaty: let's talk about it", the Institute held a seminar in Geneva to discuss the scope of the treaty with a specific focus on small arms and light weapons and ammunition. In April 2011, another event examined the issue of new conventional weapons. In May 2011, in cooperation with the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations Office at Geneva and the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, the Institute organized a one-day seminar on arms trade treaty implementation issues. UNIDIR provided technical support to the Economic Community of West African States during its December 2010 meeting devoted to establishing a common position on the arms trade treaty, and to the World Council of Churches during its International Ecumenical Peace Convocation held in Kingston in May 2011.

2. Towards greater efficiency of the Programme of Action

24. UNIDIR has been at the forefront of small arms research since the early 1990s. Since the adoption of the Programme of Action in 2001, the Institute has regularly analysed national implementation reports submitted by Member States. By maintaining such continuity in its research work, UNIDIR intends to support the process leading to the Review Conference in 2012 and to help move the Programme of Action towards greater efficiency as a human security instrument. Two projects were launched in July 2010 to sustain the evaluation of overall implementation of the Programme of Action.

25. The project on implementation challenges and opportunities aims to support the evaluation of Programme of Action implementation, identifying sectors that may present challenges for implementation and suggesting strategic axes of intervention that could reinforce the effectiveness of the Programme of Action overall.

26. The project on inter-agency coordination endeavours to study how the coordination structures involved in the Programme of Action are functioning, identify best practices and understand problems in order to make recommendations to improve implementation.

27. The project on analysis of reports submitted by States is being implemented with partners including the Small Arms Survey. This is a follow-on to the analyses of Member State implementation of the Programme of Action that UNIDIR has been involved in since 2002.

3. Future prospects

28. UNIDIR is developing a project to assess the status of international assistance in implementing the Programme of Action and to explore ways of developing a consistent and quantifiable approach to evaluating international assistance. In addition, the Institute is examining the possibility of a project to address small arms and light weapons in different regions in cooperation with a variety of stakeholders.

C. Security and society

29. UNIDIR was a pioneer in developing thinking about disarmament as a human security issue and in establishing the theme of "disarmament as humanitarian action". There is growing recognition of the need for national, regional and international peace and security institutions to focus on local problems and security needs in order to prevent conflicts and overcome their consequences. Projects for this period are outlined below.

1. Discourse on explosive weapons

30. In January 2010, UNIDIR commenced this project, building on the earlier project "Disarmament as humanitarian action" and the findings of the project "The road from Oslo", on cluster munitions. Practitioners in the field of arms control/disarmament and humanitarian action considered how to enhance the protection of civilians from explosive weapons. Three symposiums were held in 2010. Background papers and summary reports, as well as downloadable content, are available on the Institute's website and the project's website at http://explosiveweapons.info/. The project is now completed.

2. Security Needs Assessment Protocol, second phase

31. From 2005 to 2010, the Security Needs Assessment Protocol project worked to improve the effectiveness of field-level programming on security and peace. It developed methods for understanding local social systems, so that agencies could better respond to local needs. The project built new processes to help agencies make use of local knowledge when designing programmes and policies. This project is now completed.

32. Drawing on the approach developed in the Security Needs Assessment Protocol project, a new project has been funded to conduct research and development for a new evidence-based reintegration tool for the Inter-agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration.

3. Future prospects

33. To take forward the ground-breaking work of the "Discourse on explosive weapons" project, UNIDIR is developing the "Norms on explosive weapons" project, which seeks to clarify the conditions under which explosive weapons might be used in populated areas, as called for by the Secretary-General in his 2010 report to the Security Council on the protection of civilians in armed conflict (S/2010/579).

34. Building on its past work on small arms and light weapons, gender and peacebuilding, UNIDIR intends to work more intensively in 2012 on issues related to other conventional arms, such as man-portable air defence systems, as well as armed violence, development and attainment of the Millennium Development Goals.

D. Emerging threats

35. One of the Institute's strengths has been its role as an "early warning system" for trends that could emerge as serious threats to international peace and security. Raising awareness of emerging threats at an early stage is critical, as the gears of international diplomacy turn slowly. Projects for this period include the following.

1. Cybersecurity

36. There has been increasing concern throughout the international community on issues surrounding cybersecurity. UNIDIR has long been engaged in elucidating these issues, starting with a conference on the subject in 1999.

37. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 63/37, a Group of Governmental Experts was established in 2010 to study developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security. The Group of Governmental Experts began its work with UNIDIR acting as consultant to synthesize the discussion of the experts and draft the Group's report. This final report was adopted by the Group by consensus and transmitted to the Secretary-General in 2010 (A/65/201). This project is now completed.

38. In February 2011, UNIDIR started the project "Perspectives on cyberwar: legal frameworks and transparency and confidence-building" with the aim of initiating dialogue about potential normative or legal constraints on cyberconflicts, possible regimes for preventing such conflicts and means of ensuring against unacceptable effects of cyberconflict.

2. Space security

39. UNIDIR has been involved in research and awareness-raising on threats to the peaceful use of space since the mid-1980s, and in 2002 held the first of its annual space security conferences. The Director of UNIDIR is a founding member of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on space security, and UNIDIR has been active in supporting the Conference on Disarmament in efforts to address its agenda item on prevention of an arms race in outer space.

40. The tenth Outer Space Conference, entitled "Space Security 2011", was held in Geneva on 4 and 5 April 2011. The conference report is in production and will be submitted to the Conference on Disarmament by the Government of Canada in accordance with previous practice.

3. Cyberspace and outer space

41. UNIDIR, in collaboration with Secure World Foundation, held a brainstorming session on cyber- and outer space resources in conflict on 6 April 2011 at the Palais des Nations with the attendance of diplomats, private sector experts and representatives from military and international organizations. The purpose of the event was to discuss some of the potential linkages and similarities between the outer space and cyberspace domains and to determine whether there may be benefit gained from collaboration between the two fields.

4. Future prospects

42. UNIDIR is working with the Center for Strategic and International Studies on a project to develop a cybersecurity reference book, and discussing with the International Organization of la Francophonie the possibility of joint projects.

43. UNIDIR is exploring a number of cooperative activities on outer space with related United Nations bodies, including the Committee for the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and interested think tanks and charitable foundations. In October 2011, UNIDIR will launch an effort to further develop its programme of work for outer space and cyberspace security in conjunction with the Secure World Foundation.

44. UNIDIR will continue with its highly successful conference series on space security in 2012.

E. Improving processes and creating synergies

45. Establishing multilateral and regional disarmament instruments, whether through General Assembly or Security Council resolutions, regional regimes or multilateral treaties, is only the first step in what is often a long and complicated road to results. The Institute's status gives it a unique position from which to assess the implementation and results of disarmament instruments, analyse the weaknesses and recommend improved processes and better methods of stakeholder cooperation and collaboration. Projects for this period include the following.

1. Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and the role of regional organizations

46. The second phase of the UNIDIR-Monterey Institute of International Studies project on the role of regional organizations in implementing Security Council

resolution 1540 (2004) focused on the dissemination of findings and recommendations from the first phase, as published in *Implementing Resolution 1540: the Role of Regional Organizations* in 2008. This project is now completed.

2. Fixing the broken disarmament machinery

47. Building on the Institute's work in 2009 on the Conference on Disarmament, this project sought to diagnose problems with the disarmament machinery of the United Nations and to suggest possible solutions. In October 2010, UNIDIR organized an informal workshop gathering senior experts involved in various aspects of the disarmament machinery. A background paper entitled "Disarmament machinery: a fresh approach" was distributed at the event, and is available for download from the Institute's website. The project is now completed.

3. Addressing illicit brokering activities

48. UNIDIR successfully conducted the project entitled "Addressing illicit brokering activities: issues and control". During the reporting period, the project activities included the final seminar, entitled "Combating illicit brokering of weapons of mass destruction-related materials: building effective responses", held in October 2010 in New York. This project is now completed.

49. As a follow-on to a previous seminar organized in partnership with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, a seminar entitled "Reinforcing disarmament: combating illicit trade in weapons and materials: regional challenges" was held in April 2011 in Geneva. This event brought together academics, researchers, Government officials, military officers and representatives from civil society from Africa, Latin America and Europe to discuss ways of acquiring and managing reliable information, the need for effective legal and law-enforcement systems and the challenges of implementing and operationalizing existing legal and political instruments.

4. The Conference on Disarmament: breaking the ice

50. UNIDIR has been organizing a series of thematic discussions and short papers to examine the myths and realities of the Conference on Disarmament — as well as the challenges facing it — with the aim to increase understanding of the history, processes and issue areas of this unique negotiating forum. All of the seminars under this project have been extremely well attended. The project is now completed.

5. *Disarmament Forum*

51. Issue No. 3, 2010, explored the crucial role of science and technology, as well as scientists, in ensuring effective verification and examined specific regimes, including conventional arms embargoes and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. It discussed how future agreements on outer space and a nuclear weapons convention could be verified, as well as the growing role of civil society in ensuring compliance with international arms control agreements.

6. Future prospects

52. UNIDIR is continuing to develop its work on the Programme of Action, in particular looking at building synergies among stakeholders.

F. Francophone strategy

53. UNIDIR continues to discuss partnership opportunities with the International Organization of la Francophonie. The Institute is convinced that international peace and security require better adaptability of international action to national and regional specificities. One of the best ways to help this process is to disseminate knowledge in the working languages of the targeted countries. The Francophone strategy is a step in the continuing implementation of the Institute's mandate to serve all Member States by broadening our audience through linguistic diversification. The Institute has started a capacity-building programme in Geneva in collaboration with the International Organization of la Francophonie and organized a seminar in April on the Programme of Action and the arms trade treaty. Other activities will be organized around the second meeting of States parties on cluster munitions and other relevant disarmament topics.

G. Consultative and advisory services

54. One significant indicator of the impact of the Institute's work and the reputation of the Institute is the number of requests for consultative or advisory services. The staff members of the Institute are called upon regularly to advise, consult with or brief interested parties. These activities, undertaken in addition to the Institute's programme of work, enrich the efforts of other organizations, educate stakeholders, strengthen collaboration and enhance the dissemination of research findings. The requests come from within the United Nations system; from Member States; from international, multilateral and regional organizations; and from research institutes, academic bodies, the media and civil society groups.

H. Education

55. UNIDIR continues to attach utmost importance to disarmament and non-proliferation education and training, and thus the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the 2003 report of the Secretary-General on this topic (A/57/124). In 2010, UNIDIR signed a memorandum of understanding with the University for Peace to support ongoing cooperation and joint project development. UNIDIR staff continue to participate as lecturers for University for Peace courses in Geneva. In addition, UNIDIR has a close working relationship with the Geneva Centre for Security Policy in planning and participating in educational briefings and conferences. During the period covered by the present report, UNIDIR hosted numerous student groups including the United Nations Disarmament Fellows, as well as a number of interns attached to various projects.

56. UNIDIR is a founding member of the Geneva Forum, along with the Quaker United Nations Office and the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding of the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. The Geneva Forum hosts educational briefings for Geneva-based diplomats.

I. Outreach and dissemination

57. UNIDIR continues to implement its outreach and dissemination strategy, with emphasis on developing the Institute's "new media" presence, expanding the *UNIDIR Resources* electronic document series and laying the groundwork for output in languages other than English. During the reporting period, UNIDIR published 26 electronic publications on a wide variety of issues, saw the continued development of several successful blogs aiding project outreach, and further incorporated multimedia into its website.

58. UNIDIR continues to expand its networks and linkages with other institutions in order to increase the impact of its work. Some of our partners are the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, the Fondation pour la recherche stratégique, the Institut français des relations internationales, the Secure World Foundation, the Simons Foundation and the Center for Strategic and International Studies.

IV. Finances: voluntary contributions and subvention from the United Nations regular budget

59. The Institute's activities are sustained by voluntary contributions from a handful of Member States and organizations, and a subvention from the regular budget.

60. In accordance with article VII.1 of the Institute's statute, voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations are the principal source of financing of the Institute (providing more than 90 per cent of funds in recent years). As part of its fund-raising strategy, UNIDIR has focused on expanding its donor base. For example, the Institute received first-time contributions in 2010 from Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates, and in 2011 from Iraq. As for public organizations, UNIDIR received first-time contributions in 2011 from the Taipei Economic and Cultural Delegation and the Foundation for International Relations and Development Studies. That said, in 2010, only 21 States Members of the United Nations contributed to the Institute's programme of work.

61. During the period covered by the present report, UNIDIR has been developing a fund-raising approach based on the five categories of its programme of work, to be pursued in parallel with fund-raising on a project-by-project basis. However, given the ongoing global financial crisis, the level of voluntary contributions to the Institute has continued to drop, with little prospect for a recovery in the near future. In particular, support from key donor States — specifically support needed to sustain core staff — is projected to decrease by more than 50 per cent during 2011. At the same time, the global pool of funding for specific projects in the field of arms control and disarmament continues to shrink. If these trends persist, it will negatively affect the stability of the Institute and the ability to retain staff. Thus, UNIDIR is considering how to undertake a further reassessment of its business model.

62. Regarding the subvention, article VII.2 of the Institute's statute establishes that the subvention is to be used towards meeting the costs of the Director and the core staff of the Institute. However, for many years the subvention has covered, at most,

the costs of only one core staff member (the Director) of the total core staff of 10 (see annex V to the present report).

63. In recent years, support for the maintenance and increase of the regular budget subvention has manifested on numerous occasions. In 2004, the Secretary-General considered the continuing need for a subvention for UNIDIR and concluded that the regular budget subvention was "vital for ensuring the independent and continuous nature of the Institute's normal functioning" (see A/C.5/59/3/Add.1). In 2005, the General Assembly adopted resolution 60/89 recommending that the Secretary-General implement the recommendations of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the decisions of the UNIDIR Board of Trustees that the costs of the core staff of the Institute be funded from the regular budget of the United Nations, and that ways to increase funding within existing resources continue to be sought. In 2010, the Assembly repeated that call by its resolution 65/87. Support has also been expressed by individual Member States for greater regular budget support for the core staff of the Institute. However, implementing these recommendations has thus far proven impossible, owing in part to recent cuts to the United Nations regular budget and in part to the need to find offsets for any increase within the existing disarmament budget.

64. In November 2009, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions requested a subvention for UNIDIR for the 2010-2011 biennium. An amount of $558,200 was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 64/245.

65. The Board of Trustees continues to attach the utmost importance to the granting of a subvention to the Institute from the financial perspective, as well as that of safeguarding the autonomy and independence of the Institute and the Director. Continuing support for the subvention's increase and continuing cost adjustment are essential to facilitate growth in voluntary contributions to the Institute. By means of the present report, the Board of Trustees transmits to the Secretary-General its recommendation that a subvention be provided from the regular budget for the biennium 2012-2013 (cost-adjusted), while conveying its regret that the subvention could not be increased into the 2012-2013 biennium. At the same time, the Board recommends that efforts to increase the subvention and have it regularly cost-adjusted continue to be pursued so that, at a minimum, the costs of the Director and the majority of the core staff are covered.

66. The budget for 2011 is estimated at $3,753,600 and for 2012 at $2,905,500 (see annex II to the present report). However, the 2012 figures include only projects that are currently confirmed; this estimate will increase as the Institute receives pledges for projects now under development.

V. Conclusion

67. Despite the difficult economic and security environment facing the international community, there remain many opportunities to advance disarmament, peace and security. Indeed, the period from 2011 to 2015 will be extremely active for the disarmament community. Building on its 30 years of experience and its network, UNIDIR — as a valued independent voice — will continue to pursue its mandate to support efforts to make progress towards a peaceful and prosperous world.

Annex I

Income and expenditure for 2009 and 2010 and estimates for 2011 and 2012

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Item	2009	2010	2011 (estimates)	2012 (estimates)
A. Funds available at the beginning of the year	1 259.5	1 043.1[a]	1 634.0[b]	1 229.3[c]
B. Income:				
Voluntary contributions and public donations	2 399.4[d]	3 008.1[e]	2 747.0[f]	1 355.9[g]
Subvention from the United Nations regular budget	315.1	265.5	312.3	288.9
Other inter-organization contributions	10.0[d]	42.5[e]	26.3[f]	27.5[g]
Interest income	37.6	32.0	30.0	10.0
Miscellaneous income	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Allocation from other funds	0.0	27.5	0.0	0.0
Total income	**2 778.8**	**3 375.6**	**3 115.6**	**1 682.3**
C. Prior-period adjustments	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
D. Refund to donors	0.0	0.0	-97.3[h]	0.0
E. Prior-period obligations	0.0	69.5	0.0	0.0
F. Total funds available	4 057.6	4 488.2	4 652.3	2 911.6
G. Expenditure	3 014.5	2 854.2	3 423.0	2 613.7
H. Fund balance at the end of the year	1 043.1[a]	1 634.0[b]	1 229.3[c]	297.9[i]

[a] Includes $329,200 required as operating cash reserve for 2009.
[b] Includes $322,700 required as operating cash reserve for 2010.
[c] Includes $330,600 required as operating cash reserve for 2011.
[d] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2009 income from voluntary sources.
[e] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2010 income from voluntary sources.
[f] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2011 estimated income from voluntary sources.
[g] See annex III for details of UNIDIR 2012 estimated income from voluntary sources. The estimates for 2012 contributions are conservative. Experience shows that they will be much higher but this cannot, of course, be guaranteed at this stage.
[h] Refund to the European Commission for the project entitled *Support for EU activities in order to promote among third countries the process leading towards an Arms Trade Treaty*.
[i] Includes $291,800 required as operating cash reserve for 2012.

Annex II

Resource requirements

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Resource requirements	*2009 (1)*	*2010 (2)*	*2011[a] (estimates) (3)*	*2012[a] (estimates) (4)*	*Increase/ decrease (4-3)*
A. Direct administrative costs					
Salaries and related costs	750.4	646.2	823.6	823.6	0.0
General temporary assistance	0.0	137.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary assistance for meetings	17.5	15.1	22.7	20.5	-2.2
Consultants' fees and travel	61.8	70.9	101.6	112.2	10.6
Ad hoc expert groups	247.5	170.8	521.0	166.0	-355.0
Other personnel related costs	1 479.0	1 404.8	1 317.4	1 180.5	-136.9
Official travel of staff	163.8	123.4	126.2	62.5	-63.7
Other external printing	0.2	0.0	3.1	1.7	-1.4
Other specialized training	4.1	0.5	4.0	4.0	0.0
Contractual services	113.0	86.0	295.2	80.3	-214.9
Hospitality	18.9	11.3	17.4	12.7	-4.7
Premises: rental and maintenance	1.5	3.3	9.9	6.2	-3.7
Operating expenses	7.0	10.5	7.4	7.4	0.0
Communications	6.1	18.5	17.1	17.1	0.0
Supplies and materials and furniture and equipment	26.1	18.2	8.3	8.3	0.0
Total A	**2 896.9**	**2 716.7**	**3 274.9**	**2 503.0**	**-771.9**
B. Programme support costs (5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention)	117.6	137.5	148.1	110.7	-37.4
Total expenditure (Total A + B)	**3 014.5**	**2 854.2**	**3 423.0**	**2 613.7**	**-809.3**
C. Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of expenditure on contributions other than from the European Union, less United Nations subvention, and 5 per cent on contributions from the European Union)	329.2	322.7	330.6	291.8	-38.8
Grand total A + B + C	**3 343.7**	**3 176.9**	**3 753.6**	**2 905.5**	**-848.1**

[a] These figures may be increased upon the confirmation of new funding proposals.

A. Direct programme and administrative costs for 2012

1. Pending approval of new fund-raising submissions, the provisions made for research programmes and administrative costs are minimal. However, they will be adjusted as funding comes forward.

2. **Salaries and related staff costs: $823,600**. In 2012, the regular staff will consist of the Director (D-2), the Deputy Director (D-1) and two General Service staff. The total estimated requirements under this heading, shown in the table below, are based on the standard salary costs applicable to Geneva for 2011 (version 10). These estimated requirements do not reflect any change in relation to the 2011 revised requirements.

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Staffing requirement	*Total net salaries*	*Common staff costs*	*Representation allowance*	*Total cost*
1 D-2	210.2	75.7	0.6	**286.5**
1 D-1	193.1	69.6	—	**131.5**
2 General Service (Other level)	201.6	72.6	—	**262.9**
Total				**823.6**

3. **Temporary assistance for meetings: $20,500**. This provision will be needed to cover temporary assistance for UNIDIR meetings in 2012. It includes $10,000 for interpretation costs for the 2012 Outer Space Conference, $8,500 for interpretation costs for the regional seminars for the project on an arms trade treaty and $2,000 for UNIDIR lunchtime conference servicing. It represents a $2,200 decrease over the 2011 revised budget estimates.

4. **Consultants' fees and travel: $112,200**. This provision will be needed to cover the hiring of individual contractors for translation work ($10,000), the travel of a consultant for the project on explosive weapons norms ($3,000), consultants' fees and travel for the Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security ($15,000), $80,000 for consultants' fees for the project on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms and $4,200 for the project on an arms trade treaty. This entails an increase of $10,600 over the 2011 estimated requirements, mainly due to the project on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms, which will require the hiring of a consultant for a period of 12 months.

5. **Ad hoc expert groups: $166,000**. This provision reflects a decrease of $355,000 over the 2011 revised estimates owing to the fact that most regional seminars for the project on an arms trade treaty will be held during the year 2011. These funds will be needed to cover the travel expenses of experts participating in lunchtime seminars on an arms trade treaty ($6,000), the meetings on weapons of mass destruction ($5,000), the project on the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms ($2,000) and the last regional seminar and final meeting of the project on an arms trade treaty ($153,000).

6. **Other personnel-related costs: $1,180,500**. This provision will be needed to extend the contracts of the in-house core staff and the staff working on current projects. It reflects a decrease of $136,900 over the 2011 revised requirements, as the project on an arms trade treaty is ending in July 2012. As new projects are funded and established, this provision may increase.

7. **Official travel of staff: $62,300**. The funds will be used for project-related travel, i.e., explosive weapons norms ($8,600), arms trade treaty ($15,200), work on weapons of mass destruction ($5,000), Group of Governmental Experts ($4,000) and United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms ($11,500), as well as non-project-related travel, including travel for fund-raising purposes ($18,200). The requirements for staff travel show a decrease of $63,700 over the 2011 revised estimates because several projects are ending in 2011. However, the provision under this heading may increase as new projects are funded.

8. **Other external printing: $1,700**. This provision will be needed to purchase photos for the publications' cover pages. It reflects a decrease of $1,400 over the 2011 revised budget requirements but may increase when new projects are funded.

9. **Other specialized training: $4,000**. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2011 revised budget requirements, will be needed for continuous learning activities.

10. **Contractual services: $80,300**. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $214,900 over the 2011 budget requirement, will be used mainly to contract hotel accommodation for the last regional seminar of the arms trade treaty project ($76,300) and to extend the existing contractual services for the website ($4,000).

11. **Hospitality: $12,700**. The estimated requirements for hospitality in 2012 reflect a decrease of $4,700 over the 2011 revised estimates, resulting from the ending of the project on an arms trade treaty in July 2012.

12. **Rental and maintenance of premises: $6,200**. This provision, reflecting a decrease of $3,700 over the 2011 estimates, will be needed to cover the rental of conference rooms for the explosive weapons norms projects, the work on weapons of mass destruction, the project on an arms trade treaty and the United Nations Programme of Action on Small Arms.

13. **Operating expenses: $7,400**. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2011 revised estimates, will be used to cover the rental of office equipment ($2,000), UNDP country office programme support costs ($2,400), rental of conference service equipment ($1,000) and bank charges ($2,000).

14. **Communication: $17,100**. This provision will be needed to reimburse the United Nations Office at Geneva for fixed and mobile phone usage costs and to pay traffic-related costs and the rental of cell phones for field missions. It represents no change in relation to the 2011 revised estimates.

15. **Supplies and materials and furniture and equipment: $8,300**. This provision, reflecting no change over the 2011 revised requirements, will be needed to purchase office equipment ($4,000), stationery and office supplies ($1,000), library books ($2,000) and subscriptions ($1,300).

B. Programme support costs

16. A provision of $110,700, representing 5 per cent of the total estimated expenditure less the amount of the United Nations regular budget subvention of $288,900, will be needed for programme support costs in 2012.

C. Operating cash reserve

17. In compliance with administrative instruction ST/AI/284, an amount of $291,800 will be kept as an operating cash reserve. It represents 15 per cent of the total 2012 estimated expenditure funded from extrabudgetary resources, with the exception of the expenditure funded by the European Commission, for which a 5 per cent rate is applied.

Annex III

Voluntary contributions for 2009 and 2010 and current status for 2011 and 2012

(United States dollars)

Voluntary contributions	*2009*	*2010*	*2011[a]*	*2011[a]*
A. Governmental contributions				
Australia	112 914	133 753	130 000	252 000
Austria	18 576	0	10 000	0
Canada	35 344	0	9 969	10 000
China	18 000	19 985	19 985	20 000
Estonia	0	1 000	0	0
Finland	58 140	0	52 562	50 000
France	293 288	315 330	320 000	160 000
Georgia	0	2 000	0	0
Germany	0	39 720	173 620	0
Holy See	10 000	0	0	0
Hungary	999	971	19 711	20 000
India	0	9 982	10 000	10 000
Iraq	0	4 982	5 000	5 000
Ireland	0	33 624	13 089	15 000
Israel	13 206	10 211[b]	10 000	10 000
Luxembourg	9 843	40 529	10 000	10 000
Mexico	5 000	0	3 000	3 000
Netherlands	326 301	358 704	0	0
New Zealand	0	0	10 000	0
Norway	179 675	680 316[c]	560 000	300 000
Pakistan	0	4 907	5 000	5 000
Republic of Korea	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Russian Federation	100 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Sweden	86 155	37 375	0	0
Switzerland	93 340	87 429	119 176	70 000
Turkey	5 000	3 000	3 000	3 000
United Arab Emirates	0	50 000	0	0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	109 847	105 306	0	0
United States of America	0	20 000	20 000	20 000
Total governmental contributions	**1 505 628**	**2 089 124**	**1 634 112**	**1 093 000**

Voluntary contributions	*2009*	*2010*	*2011[a]*	*2011[a]*
B. Public donations				
Cultural and Economic Delegation of Taipei	0	0	40 000	0
European Commission	869 535	836 769	961 118	183 381
Foundation for International Relations and Development Studies	0	0	16 269	0
Fondation pour la recherche stratégique	0	0	742	0
Marie Curie Foundation	0	62 067	40 286	0
Northeastern University	0	2 500	3 500	3 500
Secure World Foundation	15 000	0	30 000	30 000
Simons Foundation	9 047	14 985	20 000	45 000
University of Bath	0	1 858	0	0
University for Peace	200	782	1 000	1 000
Total public donations	**893 782**	**918 961**	**1 112 915**	**262 881**
Total voluntary contributions (A + B)	**2 399 410**	**3 008 085**	**2 747 027**	**1 355 881**
C. Inter-organization				
Office for Disarmament Affairs	10 000	42 500	26 250	27 500
Total inter-organization	**10 000**	**42 500**	**26 250**	**27 500**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**2 409 410**	**3 050 585**	**2 773 277**	**1 383 381**

[a] These figures will be increased upon the confirmation of new funding proposals.
[b] Contribution from Israel received in 2009 but earmarked for 2010.
[c] Includes contribution from Norway of $437,453.52 received in 2009 but earmarked for 2010.

Annex IV

Current status of 2011 estimated income from voluntary sources

(United States dollars)

Donor	*Total amount of contributions*	*To be used for*	
		Special project	*Other purposes (including administrative costs)*
A. Governmental contributions			
Australia[a]	130 000	108 333	21 667
Austria[b]	10 000	8 333	1 667
Canada[c]	9 969	8 308	1 661
China[c]	19 985	16 654	3 331
Finland[d]	52 562	43 802	8 760
France[e]	320 000	266 667	53 333
Germany[f]	173 620	144 683	28 937
Hungary	19 711	16 426	3 285
India	10 000	8 333	1 667
Iraq	5 000	4 167	833
Ireland	13 089	10 908	2 181
Israel	10 000	8 333	1 667
Luxembourg	10 000	8 333	1 667
Mexico	3 000	2 500	500
New Zealand[g]	10 000	8 333	1 667
Norway[h]	560 000	466 667	93 333
Pakistan	5 000	4 167	833
Republic of Korea[i]	30 000	25 000	5 000
Russian Federation	100 000	83 333	16 667
Switzerland[j]	119 176	99 313	19 863
Turkey	3 000	2 500	500
United States of America[c]	20 000	16 667	3 333
Total governmental contributions	**1 634 112**	**1 361 760**	**272 352**
B. Public donations			
Cultural and Economic Delegation of Taipei[b]	40 000	33 333	6 667
European Commission[k]	961 118	800 932	160 186
Foundation for International Relations and Development Studies[l]	16 269	13 557	2 712
Fondation pour la recherche stratégique	742	0	742
Marie Curie Foundation[m]	40 286	33 571	6 715
Northeastern University	3 500	2 917	583

Donor	Total amount of contributions	To be used for: Special projects	To be used for: Other purposes (including administrative costs)
Secure World Foundation[a]	30 000	25 000	5 000
Simons Foundation[c]	20 000	16 667	3 333
University for Peace	1 000	833	167
Total public donations	**1 112 915**	**926 810**	**186 105**
Total voluntary contributions (A + B)	**2 747 027**	**2 288 570**	**458 457**
C. Inter-organization			
Office for Disarmament Affairs[e]	26 250	21 875	4 375
Total inter-organization	**26 250**	**21 875**	**4 375**
Grand total (A + B + C)	**2 773 277**	**2 310 445**	**462 832**

[a] For work on the Programme of Action on Small Arms.
[b] For work on multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle.
[c] For the 2011 Outer Space Conference.
[d] For work on an arms trade treaty.
[e] For the Deputy Director's post.
[f] For work on cybersecurity ($163,240) and on the Programme of Action on Small Arms ($10,000).
[g] For work on de-alerting.
[h] $150,000 for core funding, $260,000 for explosive weapons norms and $150,000 for work on weapons of mass destruction.
[i] For work on nuclear security.
[j] $79,176 for core funding and $40,000 for work on de-alerting.
[k] For support of European Union activities to promote among third countries the process leading towards an arms trade treaty.
[l] For work on the Programme of Action on Small Arms.
[m] For European Union and United Nations planning for crisis management and peacebuilding, promoting best practice and inter-institutional learning.
[n] To develop a programme on security in outer space.
[o] For editing a publication on biological weapons.

Annex V

Estimated core staff requirements and subvention from the United Nations regular budget for 2011 and 2012

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Core staff	*2011*	*2012*
Director	286.5	286.5
Deputy Director	262.9	262.9
Two General Service staff	274.2	274.2
Projects and Publications Manager	160.3	162.9
Project Development and Fund-raising Assistant	111.1	113.1
Editor, Publications	111.1	113.1
Computer System Manager	77.8	80.8
French translator for *Disarmament Forum*	111.1	113.1
Editor, *Disarmament Forum*	55.6	56.6
Subtotal	**1 450.6**	**1 463.2**
Programme support costs	56.9	58.7
Total core staff costs	**1 507.5**	**1 521.9**
Subvention from the regular budget	312.3	288.9
Covered by voluntary contributions and public donations	1 195.2	1 233.0
Percentage covered by the regular budget subvention	**20.72**	**18.98**